

Knit Fabrics Production: 2004

Issued May 2005

MA313K(04)-1

NOTICE

**The MA313K annual survey is discontinued as of December 2004.
The 2004 annual report is the last publication for this survey.**

**Selected knit fabrics production data will be included with the quarterly report,
MQ313A, "Textiles" beginning in 2005.**

Current data are released electronically on Internet for all individual surveys as they become available. Use: <http://www.census.gov/mcd/>. Individual reports can be accessed by choosing "Current Industrial Reports (CIR)," clicking on "CIRs by Subsector;" then choose the survey of interest. Follow the menu to view the PDF file or to download the worksheet file (WK format) to your personal computer.

These data are also available on Internet through the U.S. Department of Commerce and STAT-USA by subscription. The Internet address is: www.stat-usa.gov/. Follow the prompts to register. Also, you may call 202-482-1986 or 1-800-STAT-USA, for further information.

For general CIR information, explanation of general terms and historical note, see the appendix.

**Current
Industrial
Reports**

Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Phil Brown, 301-763-4740.

For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-763-4673.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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Table 1. Summary of Knit Fabrics Production: 1999 to 2004
[Millions of pounds]

Year	Total	Warp knit	Weft knit
2004.....	953	195	758
2003.....	1,087	197	890
2002.....	1,179	198	981
2001.....	1,272	215	1,057
2000.....	1,594	322	1,272
1999.....	1,822	404	1,418

Note: Detail may not add because of independent rounding.

Table 2. Production of Knit Fabrics Off Knitting Machine by Type: 2004 and 2003
[Thousands of pounds]

Product code	Product description	2004		2003	
		Total production		Total production	
	Knit fabrics production, excluding narrow knit fabrics and knit garment lengths, trimmings, and collars.....		917,334		1,047,900
	Warp knit fabrics yard goods (over 12 inches in width).....		184,596		185,226
3132491124	Pile fabrics.....		43,404		45,181
3132491151	Elastic fabrics (containing by weight 5 percent or more elastomeric yarn or rubber thread).....	b/	30,924	b/r/	25,708
3132491161	All other warp knit fabrics.....		110,268	a/	114,337
	Weft knit yard goods (over 12 inches in width).....		732,738		862,674
3132411222	Pile fabrics.....	b/	35,709	a/	31,114
3132411246	Elastic fabrics (containing by weight 5 percent or more elastomeric yarn or rubber thread).....	a/	13,313	b/	10,925
3132411271	Double knit and interlock.....		85,876	a/r/	91,558
3132411291	Rib other than double knit and interlock.....	b/	53,029	b/	55,905
3132411295	All other weft knit fabrics.....		544,811	b/	673,172
	Narrow knit fabric (12 inches or less in width).....		35,797	r/	39,089
3132401113	Elastic fabrics.....	a/	13,994		18,104
3132401117	All other knit fabrics.....	a/	21,803	a/	20,985
	Knit garment lengths, trimmings, and collars 1/.....	b/	12,432	b/r/	18,575

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

1/Quantity produced in thousands of dozens.

Note: Percent of estimation for each item is indicated as follows: a/10 to 25 percent of this item is estimated.
b/26 to 50 percent of this item is estimated. c/Over 50 percent of this item is estimated.

Table 3a. Shipments, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Knit Fabrics: 2004
[Quantity in thousands of kilograms. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	Domestic production (quantity)	Exports of domestic merchandise 1/		Percent exports to manufac- turers' shipments (quantity)	Imports for consumption 2/		Percent imports to domestic merchan- dise (quantity)	Apparent consumption
		Quantity	Value at port		Quantity	Value 3/		
Total.....	432,333	272,322	1,625,238	63.0	182,681	1,120,374	42.3	342,693
Pile fabrics.....	35,885	17,472	162,083	48.7	31,421	190,124	87.6	49,834
Elastic fabrics.....	26,413	41,070	389,721	(S)	34,527	345,550	(S)	(S)
Other warp knit fabrics.....	50,017	11,849	104,934	23.7	28,242	173,883	56.5	66,410
Other narrow knit fabrics.....	9,890	3,649	30,150	36.9	1,058	11,744	10.7	7,298
Other knit fabrics.....	310,128	198,282	938,350	63.9	87,434	399,072	28.2	199,281

S Does not meet publication standards.

1/Source: U.S. Census Bureau report EM 545, U.S. Exports.

2/Source: U.S. Census Bureau report IM 145, U.S. Imports for Consumption.

3/Dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus import duties.

Table 3b. Shipments, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Knit Fabrics: 2003
[Quantity in thousands of kilograms. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	Domestic production (quantity)	Exports of domestic merchandise 1/		Percent exports to manufac- turers' shipments (quantity)	Imports for consumption 2/		Percent imports to domestic merchan- dise (quantity)	Apparent consumption
		Quantity	Value at port		Quantity	Value 3/		
Total.....	493,050	238,753	1,391,524	48.4	188,824	1,175,425	38.3	443,121
Pile fabrics.....	34,607	19,619	162,858	56.7	37,259	218,826	107.7	52,247
Elastic fabrics.....	24,828	40,936	390,658	(S)	38,943	389,752	(S)	(S)
Other warp knit fabrics.....	51,862	12,049	72,275	23.2	21,860	134,479	42.2	61,673
Other narrow knit fabrics.....	9,519	3,382	20,943	35.5	1,147	12,393	12.1	7,284
Other knit fabrics.....	372,234	162,767	744,790	43.7	89,615	419,975	24.1	299,082

S Does not meet publication standards.

1/Source: U.S. Census Bureau report EM 545, U.S. Exports.

2/Source: U.S. Census Bureau report IM 145, U.S. Imports for Consumption.

3/Dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus import duties.

Table 4. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
3132491124, 3132411222	Pile fabrics.....	6001.10.0000	6001.10.2000
		6001.21.0000	6001.10.6000
		6001.22.0000	6001.21.0000
		6001.29.0000	6001.22.0000
		6001.91.0000	6001.29.0000
		6001.92.0000	6001.91.0010
		6001.99.0000	6001.91.0020
			6001.92.0010
			6001.92.0020
			6001.92.0030
			6001.92.0040
			6001.99.1000
			6001.99.9000
3132491151, 3132411246, 3132401113	Elastic fabrics.....	6002.40.4000	6002.40.4000
		6002.40.8000	6002.40.8020
		6002.90.4000	6002.40.8080
		6002.90.8000	6002.90.4000
		6004.10.0000	6002.90.8020
		6004.90.1000	6002.90.8080
		6004.90.9000	6004.10.0010
			6004.10.0025
			6004.10.0085
			6004.90.2010
			6004.90.2025
			6004.90.2085
			6004.90.9000
3132491161	All other warp knit fabrics.....	6005.21.0000	6005.10.0000
		6005.22.0000	6005.21.0000
		6005.23.0000	6005.22.0000
		6005.24.0000	6005.23.0000
		6005.10.0000	6005.24.0000
		6005.31.0000	6005.31.0010
		6005.32.0000	6005.31.0020
		6005.33.0000	6005.31.0080
		6005.34.0000	6005.32.0010
		6005.41.0000	6005.32.0020
		6005.42.0000	6005.32.0080
		6005.43.0000	6005.33.0010
		6005.44.0000	6005.33.0020
		6005.90.0000	6005.33.0080
			6005.34.0010
			6005.34.0020
			6005.34.0080
			6005.41.0010
			6005.41.0020
			6005.41.0080
			6005.42.0010
			6005.42.0020
			6005.42.0080
			6005.43.0010
			6005.43.0020
			6005.43.0080
			6005.44.0010
			6005.44.0020
			6005.44.0080
			6005.90.0000

Continued

Table 4. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
3132401117	All other narrow knit fabrics.....	6003.10.1000	6003.10.1000
		6003.10.9000	6003.10.9000
		6003.20.1000	6003.20.1000
		6003.20.3000	6003.20.3000
		6003.30.1000	6003.30.1000
		6003.30.6000	6003.30.6000
		6003.40.1000	6003.40.1000
		6003.40.6000	6003.40.6000
		6003.90.1000	6003.90.1000
		6003.90.9000	6003.90.9000
3132411271, 3132411291, 3132411295	Other knit fabrics.....	6006.21.1000	6002.99.0010
		6006.21.9020	6002.99.0090
		6006.21.9080	6006.10.0000
		6006.22.1000	6006.21.1000
		6006.22.9020	6006.21.9020
		6006.22.9080	6006.21.9080
		6006.23.1000	6006.22.1000
		6006.23.9020	6006.22.9020
		6006.23.9080	6006.22.9080
		6006.24.1000	6006.23.1000
		6006.24.9020	6006.23.9020
		6006.24.9080	6006.23.9080
		6006.10.0000	6006.24.1000
		6006.31.0000	6006.24.9020
		6006.32.0000	6006.24.9080
		6006.33.0000	6006.31.0020
		6006.34.0000	6006.31.0040
		6006.41.0000	6006.31.0060
		6006.42.0000	6006.31.0080
		6006.43.0000	6006.32.0020
		6006.44.0000	6006.32.0040
		6006.90.0000	6006.32.0060
			6006.32.0080
			6006.33.0020
			6006.33.0040
			6006.33.0060
			6006.33.0080
			6006.34.0020
			6006.34.0040
			6006.34.0060
			6006.34.0080
			6006.41.0025
			6006.41.0085
			6006.42.0025
			6006.42.0085
			6006.43.0025
			6006.43.0085
			6006.44.0025
			6006.44.0085
			6006.90.1000
			6006.90.9000

1/Source: 2004 edition, Harmonized System-based Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States.

2/Source: Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (2004).

Appendix.

General CIR Survey Information, Explanation of General Terms and Historical Note

GENERAL

The CIR program has been providing monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of industrial activity for many years. Since 1904, with its cotton and fats and oils surveys, the CIR program has formed an essential part of an integrated statistical system involving the quinquennial economic census, manufacturing sector, and the annual survey of manufactures. The CIR surveys, however, provide current statistics at a more detailed product level than either of the other two statistical programs.

The primary objective of the CIR program is to produce timely, accurate data on production and shipments of selected products. The data are used to satisfy economic policy needs and for market analysis, forecasting, and decision making in the private sector. The product-level data generated by these surveys are used extensively by individual firms, trade associations, and market analysts in planning or recommending marketing and legislative strategies, particularly if their industry is significantly affected by foreign trade. Although production and shipments information are the two most common data items collected, the CIR program collects other measures also such as inventories, orders, and consumption. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment, aerospace equipment, and consumer goods.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The U.S. Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic census, manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is too large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. The CIR program includes a group of mandatory and voluntary surveys. Typically the monthly and quarterly surveys are conducted on a voluntary basis. Those companies that choose not to respond to the voluntary surveys are required to submit a mandatory annual counterpart corresponding to the more frequent survey.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS), 1997

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in the 1997 Economic Census has had a major impact on the comparability of current and historic data. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those that left manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries that came into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. The net effect of the classification changes are such that if the 1997 value of shipments data for all manufacturers were tabulated on an SIC basis, it would be approximately 3 percent higher.

Listed below are the NAICS sectors:

- 21 Mining
- 22 Utilities
- 23 Construction
- 31-33 Manufacturing
- 42 Wholesale Trade
- 44-45 Retail Trade
- 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
- 51 Information
- 52 Finance and Insurance
- 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
- 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
- 61 Educational Services
- 62 Health Care and Social Assistance
- 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- 72 Accommodation and Foodservices
- 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

FUNDING

The Census Bureau funds most of the surveys. However, a number of surveys are paid for either fully or partially by other Federal Government agencies or private trade associations. A few surveys are mandated, but all are authorized by Title 13 of the United States Code.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

Survey error may result from several sources including the inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey, response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding the reported data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to these nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is the imputing of data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data that fail logic edits. Missing figures are imputed based on period-to-period movements shown by reporting firms. A figure is considered to be an impute if the value was not directly reported on the questionnaire, directly derived from other reported items, directly available from supplemental sources, or obtained from the respondent during the analytical review phase. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are suppressed or footnoted. The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

DATA REVISIONS

Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected figures from respondents, late reports for which imputations were originally made, or other corrections. Data that have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published data are indicated by footnotes.

DISCLOSURE

The Census Bureau collects the CIR data under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, which specifies that the information can only be used for statistical purposes and cannot be published or released in any manner that would identify a person, household, or establishment. "D" indicates that data in the cell have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of information pertaining to individual companies.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL TERMS

Capacity. The maximum quantity of a product that can be produced in a plant in 1 day if operating for 24 hours. Includes the capacity of idle plants until the plant is reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Consumption. Materials used in producing or processing a product or otherwise removing the product from the inventory.

Exports. Includes all types of products shipped to foreign countries, or to agents or exporters for reshipment to foreign countries.

Gross shipments. The quantity or value of physical shipments from domestic establishments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale or use. Shipments of products purchased for resale are omitted. Shipments of products made under toll arrangements are included.

Interplant transfers. Shipments to other domestic plants within a company for further assembly, fabrication, or manufacture.

Inventories. The quantity or value of finished goods, work in progress, and materials on hand.

Machinery in place. The number of machines of a particular type in place as of a particular date whether the machinery was used for production, prototype, or sampling, or was idle. Machinery in place includes all machinery set up in operating positions.

Net receipts. Derived by subtracting the materials held at the end of the previous month from the sum of materials used during the current month.

Production. The total volume of products produced, including: products sold; products transferred or added to inventory after adjustments for breakage, shrinkage, and obsolescence, plus any other inventory adjustment; and products that undergo further manufacture at the same establishment.

Quantities produced and consumed. Quantities of each type of product produced by a company for internal consumption within that same company.

Quantity and value of new orders. The sales value of orders received during the current reporting period for products and services to be delivered immediately or at some future date. Also represents the net sales value of contract change documents that increase or decrease the sales value of the orders to which they are related, when the parties concerned are in substantial agreement as to the amount involved. Included as orders are only those that are supported by binding legal documents such as signed contracts or letter contracts.

Quantity and value of shipments. The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are

assigned the same value as comparable appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

Stocks. Total quantity of ending finished inventory.

Unfilled orders (backlog). Calculated by adding net new orders and subtracting net sales from the backlog at the end of the preceding year.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on production of knit fabrics have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1966. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports available at your local Federal Depository Library. Additional information (employment, payroll, cost of materials, capital expenditures, inventories, etc.) on knit fabrics is available in both the economic census, manufacturing sector and the annual survey of manufactures.